



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

Prime Minister Comes Out of Hiding To Meet Army Chiefs

AB0211153693 Paris AFP in English 1515 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Bujumbura, Nov 2 (AFP)—Burundi's Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi met military chiefs and administrators from different regions Tuesday [2 November] after leaving the French Embassy where she had been hiding since a coup bid on October 21.

Kinigi, accompanied by other cabinet ministers, was seen leaving the embassy for a closed-door meeting with provincial governors and army commanders at the Kigobe conference centre in a suburb of Bujumbura.

She was expected to discuss developments on the ground, amid reports of continuing sporadic clashes from certain provinces of the small highland nation in central Africa following the coup.

Kinigi had been holed up in the French Embassy in fear of her life after the Tutsi-led army killed Burundi's first president from the Hutu majority, Melchior Ndadaye, and several government members.

A Tutsi herself, she had said she would not come out of the embassy until the government could once again be sure of the army. Other surviving ministers also took refuge in Western missions.

Army 'Has No Say' on Deploying International Troops

EA0211170093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The Burundian Army has no say in the decision made by Burundi's legal government to deploy an international force in Burundi. This is according to Lieutenant Colonel (Jean Bosco Ndaradangwe) who is in charge of communications at the Burundian Army General Staff headquarters. (Ndaradangwe) added that this was a prerogative of the government and that troops were part of this legal government. It is worth recalling that Lt. Col. Jean Bikomagu, the Burundian Army chief of general staff, also said Saturday [30 October] that the Army had now returned to legality and obeys all orders from the government. He did not oppose the deployment of a foreign force—a decision which, according to him, was up to the competence of the government alone.

It is also worth noting that the Burundian Government is increasing steps aimed at securing the loyalty of all the army units. The government spokesman yesterday said that should it happen that garrisons were rebelling, the government would act accordingly. It is worth noting however that the envoy of the UN secretary general did not rule out yesterday that a second coup d'etat might be staged in Burundi. This was stated in an account of his visit to Burundi last week. He was speaking before the UN Security Council yesterday.

OAU Calls For UN To Supply International Force

EA0211202593 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in English 1615 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The Burundi crisis continues forcing Burundi civilians across the border to neighboring countries, especially to Rwanda. The UNHCR today said that the number of Burundi refugees has gone up to more than 600,000. [passage omitted] Coming back to comments of the personnel [as heard] from Bujumbura [word indistinct] Madam Sylvie Kinigi (?is) qualified as prime minister of the Burundi Government in Bujumbura.

Here in Bujumbura issue [as heard], the organization for African unity, OAU, called United Nations today to rush an international force in Burundi after the abortive military coup. In a communique published today in Addis Ababa, the committee for African conflicts said that such a UN force would bring a firm solution to political violence and put an end to ethnic massacres which are instigated by some military.

The OAU appeals to its member states to supply troops to that international force and called on UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali and OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim to proceed to diplomatic and political negotiations to ensure a rapid creation of an international force in Burundi.

Thousands Reportedly Killed in 'Ethnic Bloodletting'

AB0111175093 Paris AFP in English 1711 GMT 1 Nov 93

[By Annie Thomas]

[Text] Gitega, Burundi, Nov 1 (AFP)—Death is everywhere in the hills of Gitega province in central Burundi, where tribal warfare has reduced villages to collections of burned out shells and bodies line roads that few cars venture down.

Gitega itself, the country's second biggest town, was peaceful Monday, though the market showed traces of looting and the streets bore the remnants of barricades of trees and stones put up after the October 21 coup attempt.

The "red zone" of ethnic clashes between the Hutus, who saw Burundi's first president from their ranks slain in the coup bid, and the Tutsis, has calmed down, leading hospital staff here to expect the arrival of more casualties. "People who fled into the hills, too afraid to come into town, are beginning to come down again," said Tharcisse Ndayizeye, the doctor in charge of the hospital. "They cut children into pieces. People were killed with machetes, clubs and knives. Families were wiped out in front of their relatives," he said. "These atrocities make me doubt for the future of my country."

In the 10 days after the coup bid in the capital Bujumbura, 155 people were brought to the hospital, many with terrible head injuries, bullet wounds, limbs hacked off

and faces and bodies slashed. Ndayizeye said most of them were members of the minority Tutsi tribe, which has traditionally dominated political life and the army that carried out the coup attempt.

There are no official figures for the number believed killed in ethnic bloodletting sparked by the coup attempt, but Red Cross officials say the dead number in the thousands, or even tens of thousands.

UN relief officials said more than 600,000 Burundis had fled to neighboring countries, nearly one-tenth the total population.

When news of the trouble in the capital came to Gitega, the local governor ordered trees cut down to block roads and bridges blown up and told activists from the late president Melchior Ndadaye's Burundi Democracy Front take up weapons to defend themselves, Ndayizeye said.

But officials in the front, of which Gitega is the stronghold, blame troops and supporters of the mainly Tutsi Union for National Progress, the former sole ruling party, of starting a slaughter. The only thing that all Gitega residents agree on is that neighbour set upon neighbour.

Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi, who late Sunday issued a desperate call for peace, said the situation throughout Gitega remained "very critical" and blamed soldiers for pursuing their "exactions against the population."

Many soldiers and paramilitary police could be seen in the provincial capital on Monday, asserting that their mission was to protect people. Some of them stood guard over a commercial and administrative centre which has been turned into a camp for displaced persons. More than 1,500 people were packed into the centre, some trying to sleep on the bare cement with babies and their elders weeping.

The flow of terrified peasant farmers from the outlying villages has not been stemmed since October 21. By candlelight, Catherine Nicimpaye, a Tutsi, showed the stock of food for 1,500 people: two bags of powdered milk, three sacks of rice, some salt.

Local Roman Catholic church officials and the missions of the region have provided supplies. "Otherwise, we've seen nobody," Catherine said.

Sister Victoria was dressing two deep wounds on the head of a young woman. "I don't know who did this to her," she said gently. "I'm taking care of her, that's all."

The town's virtually non-existent administration has been overwhelmed. The only thing it has been able to do is to organise a group of prisoners under military guard.

Ndayizeye said their job is drive around with a lorry to collect the bodies of the dead, victims of the latest round of ethnic bloodletting to sweep the little nation in central Africa, which Ndadaye had raised hopes of ending.

Chad

Official Explains Council Operation, Decisions

AB0111155593 Ndjamenia Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Excerpts] The Higher Transitional Council (CST) yesterday held its regular plenary session at the 15 January Palace [passage omitted]

Regarding clarifications about the conditions for the submission of applications and the no-confidence vote against the former prime minister, this is what Ali Abderrahmane Hagggar, secretary general and spokesman of the CST, had to say.

[Begin recording] It is worth noting that the resolution is very independent from the vote of no confidence which, as soon as it is signed by a quarter of the council members must be (re)examined. On one side, there is the resolution, which is something like a conclusion, and on the other hand, there was the vote of no confidence, which is quite different from the resolution. The resolution, as we have conceived it, is a guideline addressed to any head of government. I think the confusion stems from this. We spoke about heads of government and people have applied this clause to the letter. It is impersonal, we even explained this through the commission that drafted the resolution that this clause is impersonal. It is addressed to any head of government, the present head of government or the one who will come. It is the duty of all these people to form a government of competent and responsible people. This, I think, is normal. It is an impersonal resolution which is practically addressed to all heads of government who must form a competent and responsible team.

Concerning the vote of no confidence, as I was saying, it really has nothing to do with this resolution. It is not a good thing to add the vote of no confidence to the resolution and to try to compare two different topics. On one side, 24 councillors signed a vote of no confidence and [words indistinct] because it requires a quarter of the councillors; on the other hand, a resolution is a conclusion. This is all I can say. [end recording]

People have been asking questions about a number of irregularities that have been distorting the term of office of the CST bureau, which had to be renewed as of 9 October. Ali Abderrahmane Hagggar tells us what is happening:

[Begin recording] All I [words indistinct] if really there is an irregularity, this irregularity should have been observed by the members of the council since they have expressed their willingness to work on the council. This was not the case. The council members voted and none of them said that the deliberations went on in an atmosphere of irregularity; that is to say, there is no reproach to be made. The voting took place through secret balloting as requested by a great number of the councillors in conformity with Article 60 of the internal regulations. Meeting behind closed doors is also one of

the rights of the councillors. If the assembly votes in favor of this demand to meet behind closed doors, in my opinion, there is no harm in doing so. Internal regulations govern our assembly. A session can either be public or behind closed doors solely at the demand of the council members and the assembly, which has a sovereign nature. [passage omitted] [end recording]

French Advisers Say Army Reforms Show 'Positive' Results

AB3010203493 Paris AFP in French 1049 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Text] Ndjamena, 28 Oct (AFP)—The current reorganization of the Chadian Armed Forces, which is the main factor for the success of Chad's democratic transition, is "definitely" recording positive "results," according to French military advisers working with the Ndjamena government.

However, there is concern among the people about the continued presence of "political and military movements in the country, battered by several years of war.

In the view of Colonel Michel Kreber, the head of the French Military Assistance Mission (MAM) in Chad "one can make an overall positive initial assessment" of the armed forces reform which started at the beginning of the year. The goal, fixed at the beginning of 1993 by the Sovereign National Council, was to build a 25,000-man strong Army.

According to the officer, the first phase of the exercise which is the "deflation of the army's numerical strength," has effectively started. During the head count the French military advisers, numbering 230 in Chad, recorded 44,000 men. We currently have 9,600 departures and 3,000 applications waiting to be screened. By 31 December, the Army's numerical strength will be cut down to 31,000 and the target figure of 25,000 must be reached in April 1994," the MAM chief stated.

In order to ensure that demobilized soldiers effectively return to civilian life, France is financing their social integration. In addition, the "physical identification" of fighters during the census is to prevent them from getting registered several times for the reintegration exercise.

The reorganization of military detachments, which forms the second phase of the reform, is also on course. Six "reorganized" regiments of 800 men, each backed by MAM instructors, are now operational and the gendarmerie, which was dismantled by former President Hissein Habre, has been reconstituted. Already, 22 squadrons of 100 men each have been trained and equipped.

The next step is "to create a truly national Army with due consideration for regional balance," the colonel noted, adding that "on this point, I refrain from making any assessment. It is up to Chadians to do so." In any case, "Chad's future development depends on the resolution of the national Army problem," the adviser stated.

According to him, real transition to democracy can only be achieved if the security of Chadians is ensured.

"Today, the gendarmerie is respected," he commented. After years of terror spread by fighters, the inhabitants of the capital are again learning to give some credit to the "reorganized" forces. This can actually be observed in the streets. This fact is corroborated by the following observation made by a Chadian citizen: "We have confidence in the gendarmerie, not in all gendarmes."

But the men of the Republican Guard, placed directly under President Idriss Deby's authority and whose members mostly belong to Deby's ethnic group, the Zaghawa tribe, continue to be feared by a section of the population.

Finally, we have the case history of Chadian "politico-military groups." According to estimates, there are about a dozen movements and factions whose numbers and firepower are difficult to determine. The official position of the French military contingent on this is quite simple. "This is a purely Chadian affair, and it is up to Chadians to settle it," the colonel said.

The political and military situation has always been a source of concern for Chadians, especially since the death of one of the leading armed political faction leaders, Abass Koty, who recently rallied around the government and who was killed during his arrest on 29 October.

A group of political parties close to Prime Minister Fidel Moungar has observed that "the security and protection of the physical integrity of political and military leaders are the minimal conditions for their return to civil life and for the continuation of the democratic process."

So, observers note, these parties are likely to seek further conditions before accepting negotiations.

Congo

Opposition Dismisses Accusations of Accord With Oxy

AB3110164593 Paris AFP in French 1817 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Excerpts] Brazzaville, 30 Oct (AFP)—Congolese opposition leader Bernard Kolelas has described as "defamatory and deceitful" the recent accusations by the government that the opposition had attempted to hold negotiations with an American oil company. In a statement made to AFP here today, Kolelas said that they simply wanted to "explain" to Occidental Petroleum Corporation, Oxy, "the Congolese opposition's position" on the agreement signed with the government in April.

On 28 October, the Congolese Government ordered an inquiry into the activities of former Mines and Energy Minister Rodolphe Adada, who is suspected of having been mandated by Mr. Kolelas and former President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to hold negotiations with Oxy on the company's future activities in the Congo. [passage omitted]

"We felt the need to explain our position to the international community," Mr. Kolelas said, stressing that the

opposition "did not oppose American presence in the Congolese oil industry." He further stated: "We support the diversification of our partners." He acknowledged that the opposition dispatched Mr. Adada to the United States to "explain its position to Oxy's officials on that agreement." The envoy did not, however, meet the officials "because of a tight schedule," he said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kolelas denied the accusations leveled against Jean Martin M'Bemba, former electoral commission chairman; and Mokoko Wongolo, general treasurer. The government has accused both men of embezzling 200 million CFA francs allocated to organize last May's second round of the early legislative elections. "All these accusations are false," said Mr. Kolelas who believed that by leveling these accusations, the "presidential group, which fears the possible loss of its parliamentary majority, wants to touch off a crisis and disrupt working conditions for the international team charged with examining electoral grievances."

Armed Men Reportedly Abduct Two Government Officials

AB0211120793 Paris AFP in French 1017 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Nov (AFP)—Daniel Ondzia, permanent undersecretary to the Congolese minister of industrial development and Bakala Loubota, adviser to the minister of culture, were kidnapped yesterday by unknown armed men, a communique by the African Movement for Rebirth and Solidarity [MARS] announced.

According to the communique issued by this party, which belongs to the presidential group and of which Mr. Ondzia is also the secretary general, Mr. Ondzia was kidnapped from his home in Kinsoundi, a district in southwest Brazzaville, by "nine armed men dressed in military uniform who were aboard an old reformed military jeep." Mr. Bakala was "kidnapped in the same conditions," the communique stated without giving further details.

"MARS leadership urges Interior Minister Martin Mberri and the defense minister, General Raymond Damase Ngollo, to do everything possible to obtain the immediate and unconditional release of these two dignitaries," the communique added.

Government Demands Officials' Release

AB0211164093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1452 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Government communique issued in Brazzaville on 2 November on the kidnapping of top government officials; read by unidentified spokesman]

[Text] For some days now, the government has observed repeated acts of provocation and sedition. First, a pirate radio is transmitting without authorisation neither from the Ministry of Interior nor from the Ministry of Communication. Second, two persons, Lance Corporal Akanwe one Mr. Manela, were caught readhanded in the

act of stealing war arms and amunitions. These two criminals are currently being interrogated by the security forces. An initial brief report has been published by the state media.

Third, yesterday Monday 1 November 1993, All Saints Day, two top government officials, Mr. Daniel Ondzia, permanent undersecretary of the minister of industrial development and energy, and Mr. Bakara Loubota, adviser to the minister of culture and technical education, were kidnapped by armed men dressed in military uniform. From contacts made by Mr. Bernard Kolelas with the ambassador of a friendly country and with a member of the president's office, it became evident that Mr. Bernard Kolelas admits that he ordered that two civil servants be taken hostage and he has no intention to release them until the unconditional release of Pierre Marelle, who is implicated in the case of theft and illegal possession of war arms and ammunitions, is obtained.

Fourth, in Baongo on 1 November 1993, some members of the National Police Force were attacked and sequestered with weapons and vehicles by armed bandits. Fifth, erection of barricades followed by illegal searches and harassments against the peaceful population was observed this morning, 2 November 1993.

The public can observe that all this escalation of violence runs the risk of compromising the desire for peace and national unity which seems to be taking shape following the Libreville Accords signed on 4 August 1993. In view of the actions anticipated by the government of the Republic against Mr. Bernard Marcel, Abeda Rondon, and others, in line with bringing sanity into public life and the fight against corruption, the government of the Republic, conscious of its responsibilities, has decided to put an end to this kind of situation.

Consequently, the government urgently calls on Mr. Bernard Kolelas to release unconditionally today, 2 November 1993, before 1600 the hostages that he has in his possession. The minister of interior and the minister of defense have received instructions from the government to request the Army, the National Gendarmerie and the National Police to use all the means at their disposal to restore order in the country.

[Dated] Issued in Bangui on 2 November 1993.

Kolelas' Militia Release Hostages

AB0211203093 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Excerpt] No sooner said than done. Kidnapped yesterday 1 November 1993 by private militiamen of Bernard Kolelas, Mr. Daniel Ondzia, the permanent undersecretary of the minister of industrial development and energy, and Mr. Bakara Loubota, adviser to the minister of culture, were released this afternoon at 1528 following the ultimatum given by the government which summoned Bernard Kolelas to release unconditionally today 2 November before 1600 the hostages whom he admitted

ordered to be taken hostage. Thus, the four hostages have been set free. They are: the permanent undersecretary of Minister Itadi; the adviser to Minister Dandou Bidinbou; and the two sergeants of the National Police Force. They were taken to the office of the mediating team. [passage omitted]

President Lissouba Leaves for Visit to Gabon

AB0211221293 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1830 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] President Professor Pascal Lissouba left Brazzaville this morning for Libreville, Gabon. Sources close to the presidency did not disclose the purpose of the president's visit to the Gabonese capital. However, discussions between President Lissouba and his host Omar Bongo might center on cooperation between Brazzaville and Libreville.

The two leaders might also discuss the implementation of the Libreville Accord signed on 4 August by party representatives. It is noted that this is the third visit of President Lissouba to that country since he assumed power.

Opposition Inaugurates New Station 'Radio Alliance'

AB0111160093 Paris AFP in French 1828 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] Brazzaville, 31 Oct (AFP)—The Congolese opposition today inaugurated its own radio station, "Radio Alliance," which carried a musical program interspersed with short announcements that a new radio station has been inaugurated. "Our radio is to promote national solidarity," the radio announcer stressed.

"Officials in charge of the radio station have refused to indicate where 'Radio Alliance' is transmitting from. It is only known that the station is located in Brazzaville, the capital, and transmits on frequency modulation. It is not known whether the radio can be monitored from other parts of the country.

The opposition coalition decided at the beginning of this year to create this radio station essentially to protest censure against the opposition by state media controlled by supporters of the presidential group.

Radio Calls Station 'Good Thing'

AB0111100093 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] In Congo, the opposition now has its own radio station. Radio Alliance was inaugurated yesterday morning in Brazzaville. The transmission site of this radio is not yet known. A radio alliance official categorically refused to reveal the site of the new station, claiming that this is being kept secret for security reasons. For Congolese opposition leaders, the birth of this

radio is a good thing, for it will enable them to avoid the censorship that they have always claimed to suffer from the state media.

Gabon

National Police Force Receives New Commander

AB3110164093 Libreville RTG Chaine Nationale Radio Network in French 0800 GMT 27 Oct 93

[Excerpt] A new commander in chief for the National Police Force was appointed yesterday evening. He is General Athanase Zamba. He has replaced General (Leon Ossia Longaye) who died recently in Cotonou following a road accident. [passage omitted]

Rwanda

RPF Issues Statement on Burundi Government in Exile

EA021115593 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 1730 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Text] At a time when the world and the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] are denouncing the coup in Burundi, the RPF leadership informs Rwandans of the following:

Following the events in Burundi, Burundian refugees should be assisted. However, the RPF does not support the setting up of the government in exile operating in the town of Kigali. The RPF believes that the Rwandan Government's action goes against the reintroduction of peace to Burundi. Instead of solving problems they are getting over-involved in them.

The Kigali regime is persistently taking advantage of what has happened in Burundi. Instead of helping them to unite, it has invited them to fight one another. The Rwandan Government's decision to support the government in exile is one of the steps intended to divide Burundians instead of helping them to solve their urgent problems. In exile, the government will be operating far away from the people it is supposed to serve and it will not be able to solve their current problems since it will not be aware of them.

Radio Rwanda, instead of uniting our brothers, has insisted on broadcasting rumors. This has led people to go at each other's throats. The same radio kept asking Burundi citizens to protect themselves. On close examination, it was not telling them to oppose those who were armed but it was telling them to kill one another, as became clearer later. That was a consequence of too much interference by the Rwandan Government, and it led to the loss of many innocent lives.

[Dated] Issued in Mulindi, on 1 October

[Signed] By Pasteur Bizimungu, RPF information head

Ethiopia

President Meles To Meet With Kenyan Counterpart

EA0311104093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Excerpts] President Meles Zenawi this afternoon left for Nairobi on the start of a five-day official visit aimed at strengthening and enhancing the friendly relationship between Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. The official visit that President Meles Zenawi will conduct for two days in Kenya starting today and the following three days in Uganda will focus on the economic, social, and diplomatic relations between the three countries extensively, according to a statement by a senior Foreign Ministry official to reporters at the Bole International Airport. The official added that regional issues of major concern will be discussed and proposals for solutions and steps to be taken will be mapped out. He also noted that the Somalia problem will be given the appropriate attention and that the recent proposal on Somalia to the UN Security Council by President Meles Zenawi, who is mandated by the OAU and neighboring countries, will be given special attention. [passage omitted]

We have just received news that President Meles Zenawi and his Kenyan counterpart, President arap Moi, held talks on bilateral and regional issues in Nairobi today. President Meles also laid a wreath on the mausoleum of the former Kenyan president, Jomo Kenyatta. On arrival in Nairobi, the president accompanied by a high-ranking Ethiopia delegation was welcomed by his host Daniel arap Moi together with his vice president and his cabinet of ministers. Present on the occasion were members of the diplomatic corps and Ethiopians living in Nairobi.

Kenya

President Moi Fetes Ethiopia's Zenawi

EA0211120093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0400 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi yesterday called on African countries to look to themselves for solutions to the problems facing the continent instead of over-relying on solutions from outside. The president said there was a dire need for African countries to fully support continental organizations and bodies such as the OAU, Preferential Trade Area, PTA, and IGADD [Inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development] to enable them to provide the necessary services.

Turning to problems facing the immediate subregion, President Moi regretted that available resources had been misdirected into unnecessary adventures of warfare and civil strife. The president noted that besides being costly and destructive, civil strife militates against development and overburdens neighboring countries in caring for refugees.

President Moi was speaking at State House, Nairobi, last evening during a banquet he hosted in honor of the visiting

President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, who is in the country for a two-day official visit. President Moi commended President Zenawi for his personal contribution and agreement to chair the conciliation meetings on Somalia. The President told the various factions in Somalia to consolidate their peace agreement before the peacekeeping forces now in the country pull out, adding that the time to agree on how to govern their country is now.

While reiterating the Government of Kenya's full support to peace efforts in Somalia, President Moi noted that there was a need to seek the root cause of nonimplementation of the Addis Ababa accords. The President therefore called on the secretary general of the United Nations to appoint an independent commission to look into the reasons that led to the killings of June 1993. He added that there was a need to also provide a background to the never-ending confrontation between UN troops and General Mohamed Farah Aidid's forces. President Moi made it clear that his government supports the presence of UN troops in Somalia, explaining that it is the only option left to save the lives of the ordinary people from the effects of civil war. However, the President further explained that the Addis Ababa peace agreement that was signed by all 15 warring factions remains the basis for achieving a political settlement in Somalia.

On the events taking place in South Africa, President Moi observed that the passing of a bill establishing a transitional executive council to prepare that country for its first ever multiracial elections is indeed a tremendous achievement. He appealed to South African leaders to strengthen their unity of purpose that will lead to the holding of the elections in April 1994.

Similarly, President Moi appealed to the warring parties in Angola to engage in constructive talks aimed at ending the civil war that has claimed several lives in the last 18 years.

In his capacity as the chairman of IGADD, President Moi announced that he had called for the setting up of a committee of foreign affairs ministers to closely follow up matters on the Sudanese dispute.

In his speech, President Zenawi described President Moi as an elder statesman in Africa whose advice and serious support had greatly assisted the Transitional Government of Ethiopia. President Zenawi further noted both Kenya and Ethiopia had an opportunity to embark upon economic programs of cooperation in the mutual interest of the two peoples.

On the situation in Ethiopia, President Zenawi said that the country has never been more at peace with itself in the last three decades than it is today.

Zenawi Concludes Visit

EA0211180093 Nairobi KNA in English 1330 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Excerpt] President Meles Zenawi of Ethiopia, who has been in the country on a two-day official visit, left this afternoon

from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Nairobi. To see him off was his host His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi. The plane carrying the Ethiopian leader jetted off shortly before 1400. [passage omitted]

Government To Take Action Against Rumormongers

EA2810140393 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Excerpts] The western provincial commissioner [PC], Mr. Mohamed Yusuf Haji, has warned that the government will take action against individuals or organizations who deliberately report distorted facts in order to incite innocent Kenyans against one another. In a statement to the press yesterday, the PC expressed concern over reports in a section of the press which had indicated that 13 members of a family from the Bukusu community had been slain by an armed gang from the Sabaot community.

Describing the report as unfair and deliberate lies, Mr. Haji said that in fact all the 13 people killed were from the Sabaot community, and that the security personnel were doing everything possible to find the killers who were still unknown. [passage omitted]

A statement released by the personal assistant to the PC, Mr. (Kinuthia Mbogua), wondered why the reporter, instead of seeing the unfortunate incident as serious and sorrowful, chose to make it appear like the Bukusu were under attack from the Sabaots. On learning of the incident, the PC said he immediately sent a top security team to the scene to investigate the matter.

Meanwhile, Mr. Haji has sent a message of condolence to the family, friends, and relatives of those slain. He appealed to the local community, irrespective of their ethnic backgrounds, to restrain themselves from acts which could aggravate the situation.

Moi Warns Against Spreading Rumors

EA2810213093 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 28 Oct 93

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today said it was saddening that some opposition members of parliament who are lawmakers would choose to go to parliament only to create chaos instead of raising issues that affect the people who elected them. He said it was equally saddening that as lawmakers who are supposed to obey the laws that they passed they would in turn incite wananchi [citizens] to engage in acts of lawlessness. This regrettable behavior, said President Moi, leaves the wananchi wondering why they should at all elect people who in turn betray their trust, leaving them in a state of hopelessness. In direct reference to what was happening in parliament this week, President Moi said members of the opposition have behaved in a manner that militates against this public expectation. President Moi was speaking at Tala Boys' Primary

School in Kangundo, Machakos District where he issued 333 title deeds to members of Komorok Ranching Society Limited.

The president told elected leaders of whatever level that they should always concern themselves with the welfare of the wananchi who expected good guidance from them. At the same time the head of state instructed the police to ensure that any rumor monger or troubleshooter is arrested and made to face the full force of law. Stressing that no one is above the law, President Moi made it clear that anyone breaking the law, regardless of status, will not be spared. On the chaos in Narok District, President Moi reiterated that he has always been for the sanctity of human life, regardless of tribe. He made it clear that when it comes to sanctity of life he will not take sides, as human life remains precious without any distinction of tribe. The president at the same time announced that security in Narok District had been beefed up and appealed to wananchi in affected areas to obey the law, avoid any revenge and give the security personnel all the support they need to ensure that peace is restored.

President Moi told leaders in the country to avoid making remarks that will bring animosity and create suspicion among peace-loving wananchi. He observed that, judging from what other opposition leaders were saying, it had dawned on Kenyans that those so-called advocates of multipartyism had a hidden agenda and were not after democracy. He pointed out that no leader worth his salt would crave for tribal support as this would negate the ideals of national unity. He advised such leaders to learn that leadership comes naturally, stemming from the people whose choice and decision must be respected.

President Moi once again blamed a section of the local press for misreporting and inciting wananchi adding that the introduction of political pluralism was not a license to write whatever they wanted. He said that the duty of any media was to report truly and fairly on all matters that affected the wananchi, instead of creating fear and animosity. He said that he had a duty to protect the national interests and would not stay mum when things were going wrong. [passage omitted]

Government's Economic Reforms Please IMF Official

EA0211213593 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The government, after consultations with the IMF and the World Bank, have prepared a three-year economic framework to be presented to the consultative group meeting for Kenya later this month. An assistant director with the African Department of the IMF, Hiroyuki Hino, said the framework, designed to address economic crises, aimed at restoring the international donor community's faith in Kenya's economic management and facilitating resumption of aid.

Mr. Hino said the two bodies were satisfied with the economic reform measures taken by the government. He said reduction in the civil service, strengthening of the Central Bank's management and the liberalisation of importation and movement of maize were encouraging measures. He said the IMF will advance \$65 million to Kenya to support the reform measures under the enhanced structural facility, ESAF [Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility], scheme.

Mr. Hino however expressed the IMF and the World Bank's concern over the huge deficit and continued poor performance by some parastatals. The IMF representative said stability has to be restored and public confidence in economic management restored if Kenya has to sustain its reform measures. Mr. Hino was addressing the press at the treasury.

Official Claims Mau Narok Area 'Calm'

EA2810213593 Nairobi KNA in English 1649 GMT
28 Oct 93

[Text] Nakuru, 28 Oct (KNA)—The Nakuru District Commissioner [DC], Mr. William Kerario, today said calm had returned in the Mau Narok [area], recently affected by ethnic clashes. In an interview with KNA, the DC said wananchi [citizens] were now going on with their usual chores.

The DC said some of the animals stolen by raiders had been recovered and security personnel were still looking for more animals. The DC said matatus [private buses] from Molo that had threatened to strike had resumed their operations and business was going on as usual.

Somalia

General Aidid Views Current Situation, Chances for Peace

AU0211202193 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
1 Nov 93 pp 176-179

[Interview with General Muhamad Farah Aidid by an unidentified DER SPIEGEL reporter; place and date not given: "We Trust the Germans"]

[Text] [DER SPIEGEL] General, a few days ago you were being hunted by UN soldiers. Now the 30,000 blue helmets are hiding from you and your guerrillas in their barracks. The United Nations inside and you outside—is this a triumph for you?

[Aidid] I have never hidden. I was, at the most, in a kind of defensive position.

[DER SPIEGEL] Now the United Nations is in the defensive position. One does not see any UNCSOM soldiers or the U.S. Army anymore in the streets of Mogadishu.

[Aidid] Since 5 June the United Nations has killed or injured more than 10,000 women, children, and old

people in my country. Do not forget what they have destroyed. This unjustified war was completely unfair.

[DER SPIEGEL] How is it that such a well-equipped armed force as the United Nations, with the Americans as its vanguard, has not been able to defeat your few, poorly equipped soldiers? Did you have the better strategy?

[Aidid] Our only secret is our belief in God. We are fighting for a just cause. And our enemies are fighting for an unjust cause.

[DER SPIEGEL] Your opponents in Somalia, in particular transition President 'Ali Mahdi, also claim to fight for a just cause.

[Aidid] Everyone knows that these people are remnants of the dictatorship under Siad Barre. They tried to grab power against the people's will. We are the liberators of the country.

[DER SPIEGEL] According to U.S. President Clinton's announcement, the Americans will leave Somalia by the end of March. In the meantime, UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has also indicated that he wants to adhere to Clinton's schedule. What will happen when the blue helmets leave?

[Aidid] If Clinton wants to withdraw his troops, why does he reinforce them at the same time? At first, his explanation was that he wants to get the U.S. prisoners out. However, we released them a long time ago. We want peace, we want reconciliation. However, UNCSOM is against reconciliation. Rest assured, as soon as the United Nations is gone, we will not fight each other. We are struggling for fraternity and for peace.

[DER SPIEGEL] What occurred at the so-called peace march in Mogadishu last Monday did not look like reconciliation and fraternity.

[Aidid] Nonsense. Do you know who started all that? UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali and his local governor, U.S. Admiral Howe. They organized this demonstration. They paid the people to participate. Two of Butrus-Ghali's undersecretaries tried to instigate the people in northern Mogadishu. This was their last opportunity to once again fan the Somali fratricidal war. But it was not a fight. All that was just propaganda.

[DER SPIEGEL] After all, 10 people were killed and 50 injured.

[Aidid] This is completely wrong. Only seven people were killed. And these were only isolated cases caused by instigated people.

[DER SPIEGEL] Thus, you do not believe the Americans that they will withdraw at the end of March, even though Clinton is under pressure from Congress?

[Aidid] The pressure also comes from the American people. They begin to understand that the United States

is fighting an unjust war. They begin to understand that their own people are committing massacres.

[DER SPIEGEL] But we also should not forget that hundreds of thousands of Somalis starved to death and that today no one is starving anymore in Somalia.

[Aidid] This is true. But this was the fault of dictator Siad Barre, when he clung to the west of the country on this retreat and destroyed everything there—the cattle, the harvest, simply everything. At that time, 500,000 people were killed in Somalia. The tactic was agreed with Butrus-Ghali, who was formerly a member of the Egyptian Government. He wanted to bring 30,000 soldiers here and settle 1 million fellahin in Somalia.

[DER SPIEGEL] The Egyptians have categorically denied this claim.

[Aidid] Oh, one could even read it in the Egyptian newspapers. Butrus-Ghali also tried to sabotage the resistance against Siad Barre.

[DER SPIEGEL] To hear you talk like that, one gets the impression that you hate Butrus-Ghali personally.

[Aidid] No, no, no, I do not hate him. I just say that his actions are harmful to the Somali people. I am not the only one who thinks so; this is how the people feel.

[DER SPIEGEL] Most recently, you made remarkably positive statements about the Americans. Are you trying to play the Americans and the United Nations off against each other?

[Aidid] We Somalis have good feelings for the Americans. In contrast to Butrus-Ghali and his bureaucrats, they have realized their mistakes. They have also understood that their operation has failed. And, in the end, they dropped Siad Barre, whom they supported at first.

[DER SPIEGEL] When the U.S. soldiers landed here in December 1992 they were celebrated as liberators.

[Aidid] Even President Bush was received in a friendly way. We believed that the Americans came to help us. But then they helped Barre's friends, such as General Morgan. And this made the people very angry. They said no, we want peace and democracy, and prosperity. When they then wanted to take away our radio station, there was a big demonstration. The UN soldiers shot at the people....

[DER SPIEGEL] ...this was on 5 June. On this occasion 24 Pakistanis died. Afterwards, the United Nations put you on the wanted list with \$25,000 on your head, and you had to go underground.

[Aidid] All this was a frame-up to take me out cold. The United Nations did not mention the 35 Somali dead and 73 injured. On the next day the resolution against me was passed without any examination of the matter.

[DER SPIEGEL] Why were the blue helmets never able to catch you?

[Aidid] Because my people protected me.

[DER SPIEGEL] You always talk of the Somali people. But there are deep rifts throughout your nation, even though Somalis are the only African people linked by a common language, culture, and religion.

[Aidid] This is due to the fact that at first the colonial powers instigated the people against each other and, when they withdrew, they handed over power to a corrupt government. Finally, there came the putsch by Siad Barre and another 21 years of corruption. This totally ruined this country. And I certainly do not have to talk about the human rights violations under Siad Barre.

[DER SPIEGEL] You yourself suffered under them. You spent six years in prison, partly chained in an earth hole. Is it this fate that has made you so tough? Your opponents say you are a cruel man.

[Aidid] I had only one wish: to help Somalia, to bring peace and prosperity to my country. People starved to death for so many years in our country, even though we have valuable natural resources. Their exploitation was my great vision.

[DER SPIEGEL] Once again: Are you cruel? You have been quoted as saying: If a man has only enough food to either feed his child or his camel, he should feed the camel, because the camel helps him survive. The child cannot do that.

[Aidid] This is invented by my enemies to destroy my good reputation. I hope you will read my biography, which I have just finished. There you can read everything about me—5,000 copies have already been printed. The title is: "The Vision of Muhamad Farah Aidid." I describe my success, how I liberated my country from Siad Barre, and how I maintain Somalia's national values. If I were crazy, I would not have been so successful. Fully 70 percent of Somalis support me.

[DER SPIEGEL] You promised that you will undergo democratic elections. One can also lose in such elections. What happens if you are not elected president?

[Aidid] I have liberated the country to give it a good government and not to come to power myself. I want power only if I achieve it democratically. Whoever the people elect is to become president.

[DER SPIEGEL] The establishment of democratic structures is often a long and complicated process. Would you accept some sort of protectorate for Somalia for a transition period?

[Aidid] Traditionally, Somalia has been democratic. Many books have been written about that. We have practiced democracy for more than 4,000 years here. One calls this herdsman's democracy: The people meet under a tree and discuss a matter until a decision is made. Four thousand years. Your western democracy is

just 200 years old. No, we are mature enough to reestablish democracy in our country ourselves. We want to live in peace with the Americans and also with the Germans.

[DER SPIEGEL] In Bonn there is heated criticism by the opposition of the use of German Bundeswehr soldiers in your home of Belet Huen. The Germans no longer have to fulfill any military goal; they are now building schools and hospitals. This was not planned.

[Aidid] I know Germany very well. I visited it five times and I know what the Germans have done for Somalia. They have helped us very much in our development. They have not made any mistakes and certainly not committed any crimes against the Somali people. Therefore, we completely trust the Germans. The fact that the Germans hold discussions about their operation does them honor. It shows that they have understood what has gone wrong here. We like to have the Germans here, even if they have internal problems as a result.

[DER SPIEGEL] But in Belet Huen there are no development workers but German soldiers.

[Aidid] This does not matter. They have done good work. They have done reconstruction work in remote areas that have always been neglected and are therefore very much behind. The people there are very happy about this work. There is no hatred for foreigners, no clashes. The Germans are not an occupation power, they have come to help us. Therefore, they are cordially welcome.

[DER SPIEGEL] General, thank you for this interview.

Somaliland Party Reiterates Support for UNOSOM

EA0311073893 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The Somali people living in Sanaag and Sool [northeast Somaliland] regions have repeatedly announced that they morally and materially support the efforts of UN Operation Somalia-II [UNOSOM-II] and are at the same time opposed to any group or individual hindering its work in Somalia, said Mr. Muhammad Abdi Qa, a member of the United Somali Party [USP], one of the alliance of 12 political organizations of the country. Mr. Qa, briefing the national Somali media, explained the policies of the USP, their support for the United Nations and how the unity of the Somali people is sacred. Mr. Muhammad Abdi Qa said that it is necessary that the United Nations should spread to all the regions of the country so as to become really informed about the views of the Somali people and their desire for stability and peace.

He said that top priority should be given to the collection of arms from all Somali people so that aid from international agencies and the world's governments could reach the people. Qa, speaking about the policies of the USP toward the unity of the Somali people, said that it is sacred and noted that the step taken by the Somali National Movement [SNM] is a mistaken one. Consultations held in Sool and Sanaag by responsible people opposed the

crooked ideas taken by SNM and unanimously agreed that it is impossible to fragment Somalia's people. Muhammad Abdi Qa, who is a member of the USP, continued on the efforts by the United Nations and the United States and clarified that the United States was the first country to send troops to Somalia to rescue the starving people and was welcomed greatly by the Somali people. He admitted that it is necessary for the United States to be the cornerstone of UNOSOM's work in the country.

Qa, speaking about the conferences announced by the OAU, said that the USP welcomes any mediation from the countries of the Horn of Africa, noting that there are a lot of Somali refugees in these countries and that they are suffering. Qa reiterated that these countries are required to support the United Nations and U.S. efforts in Somalia and at the same time study the ideas of the 12 political organizations. He said that the USP believes that the OAU is lacking a lot of information and it is necessary to review the reasons why the Addis Ababa agreement could not be implemented, therefore it is necessary to pay due attention to the obstacles of this agreement.

Tanzania

Government Willing To Provide Assistance to Burundi

Orders Aid for Refugees

EA3010195493 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office and first vice president, the Honorable Mustafa Nyang'anyi, has directed that food from the country's reserves should be sent to Burundi refugees immediately. The Hon. Nyang'anyi also called on Kagera and Kigoma regions harboring the refugees to spend their ordinary budget allocations to meet the crisis and promised that the central government will later reimburse the regions.

The minister of state was opening the second national advisory meeting on refugees held in Dar es Salaam today. He also called on the public, private sectors and the non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the plight of the refugees from Burundi and without forgetting to assist the refugees from Rwanda and Mozambique who are already in the country and who still need assistance. The Hon. Nyang'anyi said the problem of refugees should be viewed as a society problem and that it should not only be left to the government alone.

Ready To Send Peacekeepers

EA0311073193 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The government has said it is still monitoring the situation in Burundi following a military coup on 21 October this year. Speaking at a press conference in Dar es Salaam today, the principal secretary for foreign affairs and international cooperation, Ndugu Ibrahim Msabaha,

said that Tanzania wants to see an early return to peace and democracy in Burundi. Ndugu Msabaha elaborated that the government is ready to cooperate with other countries in sending peacekeeping forces to assist in the process of normalizing the situation in Burundi.

He expressed the government's hope that the debate on Burundi in the UN General Assembly will lead to common

consensus on the urgent need for the international community to take concrete steps towards stabilizing the situation.

The government is also encouraged by the sympathy and understanding already shown by donor countries and agencies during the crisis, saying this is a good sign of international solidarity. However, Ndugu Msabaha said the government will continue to provide the refugees with all the necessary assistance to the best of her capabilities.

Government, ANC, IFP Discuss Joint Township Patrols*MB0211132693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1226
GMT 2 Nov 93*

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 2 SAPA—The government, African National Congress [ANC] and the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] are negotiating joint township patrols separate from the proposed peace corps and national peacekeeping force. Police spokesman Col Dave Bruce would not comment on the nature of the joint patrols on Tuesday, saying they were still the subject of negotiations. He revealed the negotiations at a press conference in Johannesburg where he, however, rejected calls for the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Unit from East Rand townships.

Col Bruce indicated the ANC and IFP members of the joint patrols might be allowed to carry arms in the face of continuing violence in the townships, adding the members would also receive remuneration. He could not say whether the intended patrols would operate in strife-torn Natal areas. However, all these aspects were still under negotiation, he stressed.

ANC Provides Statement on Patrols*MB0311081993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2129
GMT 2 Nov 93*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress]

[Text]

African National Congress**ANC Statement on joint patrols by the ANC, SAP and IFP**

The ANC [African National Congress] has noted with concern the SAP [South African Police] statement claiming that joint patrols by the ANC, SAP and IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] will come into effect and the rejection of calls for the withdrawal of the Internal Stability Unit [ISU] from the East Rand townships. The statement is blatant propaganda aimed at creating confusion.

The ANC denies that it is part of any such plan with the IFP and the SAP. The idea was proposed at a recent meeting held between the commissioner of police in the Witwatersrand General Calitz and the ANC PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional chairperson Tokyo Sexwale.

In terms of this proposal, the police envisaged joint patrols by members of the ANC, IFP and the SAP. The police were also of the view that the nucleus of such a force should include youth from both organisations and local civic structures. The police had raised the matter with the IFP as well.

The ANC's view was that lawyers from human rights organisations and independent monitors should be accorded an opportunity to accompany police on their daily patrols so as to ensure monitoring of security force actions around the townships. This matter was raised at a subsequent meeting of the Wits-Vaal [Witwatersrand-Transvaal] peace committee. At this meeting the police rejected the idea. No further discussions have been held around this issue. The ANC is astonished at the unilateral and unsubstantiated police announcements today and calls for further discussions on the matter through the Wits-Vaal peace committee.

The ANC will continue to explore all avenues to find a lasting solution to the current cycle of violence in the East Rand. With regard to the withdrawal of the ISU, the ANC remains steadfast in its belief that the ISU remains a para-military force whose presence in our townships does not enhance efforts to create peace and a climate for free political activity. The ANC and the East Rand communities reiterate the demand for the immediate withdrawal of the ISU and its replacement by accountable community policing.

In this regard, the ANC is in a process of organising a series of meetings with the Minister of Law & Order Hernus Kriel and senior officers of the ISU to discuss how to best achieve this and establish a legitimate community oriented police force. Issued by the ANC PWV region P. O box 8299, Johannesburg, 2000 2 November 1993.

ANC Regions Draft Further Resolutions on 2 November**LP Should Be Absorbed Into PF***MB0311064693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2050
GMT 2 Nov 93*

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 2 SAPA—Parties like the Labour Party [LP] should be absorbed into the ANC [African National Congress] because their role in the ANC-led Patriotic Front [PF] was worthless, according to the African National Congress' PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region. "Debate on this question (the composition of the PF) should include the role of and our policy towards the LP, Intando ye Sizwe [Love of the Nation] (a kwaNdebele party) etc at national, regional and local levels," stated a resolution adopted at the ANC PWV annual conference at the weekend.

This resolution, obtained privately by SAPA, was not included when the ANC issued, for official publication on Tuesday, what it called four of the most important resolutions adopted.

Delegates said the LP, which had a record of opposing the ANC, could offer no additional support.

According to notes supporting the resolution: "the LP is discredited, has lost its following and is in a state of collapse with virtually no regional or local structures. "The LP's declaration to fight under the banner of the ANC does not represent a conversion to the ideas of the democratic movement, but an opportunist attempt to save their political careers with the ANC's help."

Another resolution, specifically on the LP, and which was also not issued, states:

—"(the conference) resolves that... we bring the Labour Party and others under the leadership of the ANC in the PF; (and)

—"... (the ANC) work ceaselessly to consolidate our leadership to the extent where these parties (including the LP) can dissolve and individuals embrace our struggle and organisation".

The resolutions, however, will have to be considered by the ANC at a national level.

Former LP leader, the Rev Allan Hendrickse, refused to comment on the resolutions, saying they had merely been adopted by a regional body. He pointed out the composition of the PF had been decided at a meeting in Lenasia some months ago.

Mr Hendrickse also pointed out the LP could only be dissolved by its national congress.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa said the ANC had, and always would, review the positions of parties which had thrown their weight behind the ANC's election campaign.

Affects Winnie Mandela's Hopes

*MB0311083393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2140
GMT 2 Nov 93*

[By David Isaacson]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 2 SAPA—Winnie Mandela's hopes of re-entering ANC [African National Congress] leadership echelons before next year's April 27 poll have in effect been dashed. Her last chance to be elected to the ANC women's league's PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] regional executive, had been blocked by a resolution taken at the ANC PWV conference at the weekend, it was revealed on Tuesday.

The resolution states: "The current executive of the ANCWL [African National Congress Women's League] PWV is recognised by the conference as a constitutionally elected body". This resolution, obtained privately by SAPA, was not included when the ANC issued, for official publication on Tuesday, what it called four of the most important resolutions adopted.

Mandela supporters have relentlessly lobbied for her reinstatement since the entire ANC Women's League PWV regional executive was last year suspended in a

move they claimed was unconstitutional. The national executive this year lifted the suspension except for five people, including Mandela.

A new executive was elected in June this year, which conference delegates noted, was held in a constitutional manner. Linked to the resolution, this means there will not be an ANC Women's League PWV region election before the April poll.

ANC spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa denied the weekend resolution was aimed at blocking Mandela, but rather to strengthen the regional executive which had not been operational for more than a year. He conceded however that the resolution meant that Mandela had no chance of winning a seat on the ANCWL's regional executive before the April election.

Mr Mamoepa also stressed that Mandela had in any case been blocked from being eligible for office by the suspension imposed on her.

It was learnt on Monday that Mandela had received little ground support for a position on the ANC PWV executive with only two of 104 branches backing her.

National Party Reacts to Resolutions

*MB0211191693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1740
GMT 2 Nov 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the NP Federal Council - office director media]

[Text]

NP Media Release

Statement by the National Party in Reaction to the Resolutions Passed at the ANC's PWV Congress

The statement by the ANC's [African National Congress] PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] region on the resolutions passed at their annual congress is nothing but a return to the situation South Africa had before the start of the negotiation process.

The attack on the state president, Mr. F W de Klerk is an irresponsible and deplorable act. The National Party [NP] once again, invites the ANC, to bring to the Goldstone Commission, any evidence that they might have to substantiate their serious allegations.

Are the ANC again trying to derail the negotiating process as they did at Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] II? Or are the ANC, because of their own internal problems between the ANC's PWV region and their National Executive, trying to divert the attention by shifting the blame with these provocative statements?

Their resolve to move towards a culture of political tolerance becomes a sick joke in the light of Harry Gwala's repeated call for blood and violence—Peter

Mokaba's war cries for "directing bullets against De Klerk" and Tokyo Sexwale's participation in a Popcru [Police and Prison's Civil Rights Union] march with the slogan "Kill the Boer—kill the farmer."

The utter hypocrisy of this organisation in the light of their own proven involvement in violence (284 ANC-violations of the National Peace Accord, 77 percent of all charges laid at the National Peace Secretariat), is eating away at their own credibility. The Goldstone Commission have repeatedly found that the ANC is one of the major instigators of violence.

The National Party entreats the ANC to cease the provocation and incitement, which could negate the positive results of the multiparty negotiations. The people of South Africa demand that the ANC start showing responsible leadership and abide by the spirit of the Peace Accord. 2 November 1993 Enquiries: Danie du Plessis tel: (012) 348-3100

Negotiators Agree on Government of National Unity

MB0211193993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1723 GMT 2 Nov 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 2 SAPA—The 21-party negotiating council on Tuesday agreed that South Africa should be run by a government of national unity after its first democratic election. The motion was put to the council by Natal/Transvaal Indian Congress representative Pravin Gordhan, after lengthy debate on matters surrounding the issue.

The council, with the exception of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], who objected, and a decision to reserve its position from the Afrikaner Volksunie [National Union—AVU], then endorsed the motion.

At the heart of the agreement was the endorsement of the idea of deputy presidents. Presented with a proposal document on this matter, the council agreed that "parties holding at least 80 seats in the national assembly shall be entitled to designate an executive deputy president".

The council also agreed to a list of things on which the president—who would come from the ruling party—would have to consult his deputies about. These included:

- "in the development of the policies of government; (and),
- "in all matters relating to the management of the cabinet and the performance of cabinet business."

According to the agreement, the president should also consult his deputy or deputies in other areas in which he was allotted power. These included:

—"to appoint commissions of enquiry;

—"to make such appointments as may be necessary under powers conferred upon him... by his constitution or any law; (and),

—"to pardon or reprieve offenders."

The government of national unity concept received emotional endorsement from among others SA Communist Party Chairman Joe Slovo, who said it was rooted in the situation South Africa had inherited and which it would have to face after the scheduled April 1994 election—one of conflict and division. "We require a period of maximum togetherness... but obviously not at the expense of minority vetoes or at the expense of paralysis of government."

Mr. Slovo said the government of national unity concept was not "power sharing" with the attendant suggestion that all parties would have equal power no matter what their electoral support was.

African National Congress representative Mohamed Valli Moosa said the proposed government of national unity provided for a smooth political transition without "paralysing" government and without frustrating the will of the majority.

The motion was also endorsed by government negotiator Dr. Dawie de Villiers, who emphasised that government would not be "bogged down" by the stipulated consultation. DP [Democratic Party] representative Dene Smuts told SAPA her party was happy with the checks and balances provided in the "very proscribed" list of powers for the president and those contained within parliament as well.

PAC negotiator Barney Desai opposed the idea of a government of national unity and the agreement on deputy presidents, saying "enforced power-sharing is a recipe for paralysis. We will be replacing one lame duck government with another". The AVU said although it was not against a government of national unity, it could not consider this until Afrikaner self-determination received attention, and was therefore reserving its position."

Agree To List of Presidential Powers

MB0211203493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2003 GMT 2 Nov 93

[By Guy Rogers]

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 2 SAPA—The negotiating council on Tuesday agreed to a list of 11 powers for the president of a future government of national unity. Presented with proposals by the technical committee on constitutional matters, the council agreed the president should consult his deputies on six of those powers or functions.

In the same session, the council agreed that parties who won at least 80 seats in the national assembly in the scheduled April 94 election should be entitled to designate a deputy president.

After some confusion about the term, the word "consult" was defined by committee spokesman Prof George Devonish as that "the president will go out of his way to obtain consensus... but a recalcitrant deputy will not force him to change his decision".

The five powers or functions assigned exclusively to the president included his competency to:

- "assent to, sign and promulgate bills... passed by parliament;
- "in the event of a procedural shortcoming in the legislative process... refer a bill passed by parliament back for further consideration by parliament; (and).
- "refer disputes of a constitutional nature between political parties... to the constitutional court."

Democratic Party representative Colin Eglin agreed to the last clause, along with the rest of the council, after confirming that a party could go directly to the constitutional court without going through the president.

The council agreed that with regard to six of his powers or functions the president should consult his deputies, including:

- when appointing diplomatic representatives;
- when appointing commissions of enquiry;
- when making "such appointments as may be necessary under powers conferred upon him... by his constitution or any law"; and,
- when pardoning offenders.

The council also agreed the president should consult his deputies when "developing the policies of government" and "in all matters relating to the management of the cabinet and the performance of cabinet business".

State President To Have Less Power

MB0211175593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1600 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] In terms of proposals by the technical committee on constitutional affairs, the state president will have considerably fewer powers in the transitional period than at present. The proposals include agreements reached between the government and the ANC [African National Congress] at a recent indaba [meeting]. One of the agreements is that each party that wins at least 80 seats in next year's election in the National Assembly may appoint an executive vice president. Should this not occur, the two parties gaining the most seats may each appoint a vice president. The state president will be

required to consult the vice presidents on the implementation of government policy and on other issues. Vice presidents and state presidents may be removed from their posts if the national assembly in the senate accepts such a motion by a two-thirds majority.

Ex-AVU Leader Beyers Rejoins National Party

MB0211165693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1514 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Pretoria Nov 2 SAPA—Former Afrikaner Volk-sunie [National Union—AVU] leader Andries Beyers has decided to rejoin the National Party [NP] after 12 years. MP [member of parliament] for Potchefstroom, Mr. Beyers said he had come to realise that the NP's policy direction offered the only hope for a peaceful future with stability and economic recovery.

The NP's Transvaal leader, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha, said he and President F W de Klerk welcomed Mr. Beyers' decision, taken after a meeting between them on Tuesday. The NP's western Transvaal chairman, State Expenditure Minister Amie Venter, and the chairman of the NP's Constituency Council for Potchefstroom, Joseph le Grange, had also been consulted.

Mr. Botha said: "We believe there is a large number of Afrikaners who, just like Mr. Beyers, wish to return to the National Party. We also trust that his decision will encourage his fellow Afrikaners to realise that apartheid was a mistake and that the policy direction of the National Party offers the only hope for a peaceful future, stability and economic growth."

Mr. Beyers said he believed Mr. de Klerk had the capacity, judgement, tact and insight to negotiate the best possible dispensation for the voters of Potchefstroom.

Mr. Beyers won his parliamentary seat on a Conservative Party [CP] ticket in a by-election against the National Party. He said he had realised a considerable time ago that apartheid, which he had been party to, had been a mistake, and he therefore had a duty to help build a new South Africa which could offer success and stability to all its inhabitants.

Addressing CP supporters, Mr. Beyers said the continuation of racial discrimination was totally impossible. The reintroduction of apartheid was unthinkable and CP supporters would soon be forced by realities to recognise that drastic change had become essential. They would then understand why he had rejoined the NP.

ANC Denies NP Majority Support Among Cape Colored Voters*MB0211153493 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] in the eastern Cape has denied claims that the National Party has majority support among colored voters. Beverly Garson has the details:

[Garson] Claims that the National Party has 70 percent support amongst the colored voters in the eastern Cape has been renounced as a fallacy by the ANC. This follows a report in a local newspaper in Port Elizabeth claiming the ANC only enjoyed between five and 10 percent support among colored voters while the National Party enjoyed 70 percent. ANC spokesman Phila Nkayi says a more accurate figure of National Party support would be between 45-50 percent. He, however, added that this support is being steadily eroded. The ANC's support is far more than 10 percent, he said. It is between 35-40 percent. He accuses the National Party of playing with figures to confuse voters (?to boost) confidence amongst its own supporters.

CP Expects Azanla To Pick Up APLA's Role in Violence*MB0211192193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1721 GMT 2 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 2 SAPA—The government and the Pan Africanist Congress's [PAC] agreement on the need to end violence was of little value because other black organisations would step in to continue the violence, the Conservative Party [CP] said on Tuesday.

CP law and order spokesman Schalk Pienaar said in Pretoria the Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] started its violence after Umkhonto we Sizwe's [Spear of the Nation; African National Congress military wing] undertaking to stop fighting. Now that APLA indicated in Harare it would stop its violence, other black organisations would take over.

Mr. Pienaar cited a claim by a Mr. "Tchi P United," purporting to be an Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla) commander, of the Black Consciousness Movement, that his organisation had been responsible for two recent attacks on petrol stations in Pretoria.

Said Mr. Pienaar: "The ANC's undertaking to end violence has only resulted in more brutal violence being perpetrated. In the run-up to the proposed election, this will also be the case with APLA." Considering Azanla's claims, it could be expected to assume APLA's role. "This violence is committed jointly by the MK, APLA and Azanla underground."

Mr. Pienaar cautioned the public to remain alert, to cooperate with the security forces and to join the Afrikaner Volksfront's [National Front] security groupings to ensure effective community protection.

House of Delegates, Residents Meet To Resolve Crisis*MB0311093193 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 3 Nov 93*

[Text] A meeting between representatives of the House of Delegates [HOD] and the Chesterville Residents Association [CRA] to discuss the Cato Manor housing controversy, adjourned on a friendly note. An HOD spokesman says housing minister S.V. Naicker agreed to consider allocating 53 houses to Chesterville residents.

The crisis meeting, which was held last night, was an attempt to defuse the tension in potential conflict which developed when Chesterville shack dwellers moved into the newly-built houses. The CRA claimed the HOD was using discriminatory methods in allocating low cost housing to Indians only. The shack dwellers had reportedly grown angry at waiting for years for housing development in Chesterville and moved into about 400 houses in the area.

National Front Reportedly Preparing Revised Plans*MB0311112093 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 31 Oct 93 p 2*

[Report by Z.B. du Toit]

[Text] Feverish preparations are underway in the Afrikaner National Front [AVF] so that concrete constitutional proposals can be placed on the negotiation table in the course of this week. This flows from accusations—also from ANC [African National Congress] ranks—that the National Front, a significant member of the Freedom Alliance, has no clear cut policy to negotiate with.

The AVF is presently working hard on a proposal for a national state for Afrikaners in the Transvaal which will only occupy 14 percent of the country's total surface. It is considerably smaller than the one the National Front had earlier submitted to the Demarcation Commission at the Negotiation Council and it excludes the whole of the Orange Free State and Cape Province.

Afrikaners who fall outside the proposed region will be incorporated through sub-regions or cantons.

It is believed within the Freedom Alliance that serious attention is being devoted to a compromise proposal to bridge the gap between its proposal for writing the constitution in a one-phase process, and that of the government and the ANC which advocates that it be done in two phases.

National Front Leader Constand Viljoen was reluctant to comment on the revised plans for an Afrikaner state.

The Freedom Alliance and the government delegation under the leadership of President F.W. de Klerk did not touch on the issue of regions in their latest discussions. General Viljoen told RAPPORT.

He regretted the fact that the government was not in favor of a summit of leaders as proposed by the Freedom Alliance and therefore he thinks that it would have been better if the whole negotiation process was taking place under international chairmanship.

The Freedom Alliance is ready to continue negotiations with the government this week and does not regard Friday's talks as a flop.

General Viljoen confirmed that he had not been aware of a statement by the National Front's executive committee in which members of the organization were asked to stockpile supplies and be ready for an armed struggle.

Afrikaner Front Urges Members 'To Mobilise' for Struggle

MB2910110193 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1023 GMT 29 Oct 93

[Text] Pretoria Oct 29 SAPA—The Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front; AVF] on Friday called for its members who align themselves with the organisation's policy of the right to self-determination, to mobilise and prepare themselves for the struggle ahead.

The AVF's executive council said in a statement on Friday that because State President F. W. de Klerk and negotiators at the Kempton Park multiparty talks had given no indication the AVF's demands would be met, "the time had come to call on the 'volk' [Afrikaner people] to prepare for the fight ahead".

It said the AVF had always advocated that armed struggle (stryd) would be the last resort to obtaining the right to self-determination and a homeland, therefore everything possible had been done to solve the issues peacefully and through negotiations.

The AVF statement said the organisation would continue negotiating even though it had only a slim chance of success. The organisation warned its demands would be pressed home through the armed struggle (stryd) if the government and negotiators did not deal with them before the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council.

The AVF called on members to ensure that:

- Sufficient provisions and supplies be available or be made easily available;
- Sufficient drinking water be on hand;
- Safety measures be devised to deal with murderous gangs and saboteurs;
- Sufficient medical supplies be available and that all people have the necessary medical aid skills to deal with emergencies;
- Enough money be set aside for emergencies; and
- Personal matters be in order.

The Afrikaner Volksfront said regional and local committees had to set up reliable communication networks so that messages could be relayed speedily to the communities.

The organisation said, however, the call for mobilisation did not mean that people had the right to take the law into their own hands and no one should take any steps other than those announced by the AVF Executive Council.

Right-Wing Radio Resumes Broadcasting Despite Ban

MB0211160493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The right-wing radio station, Radio Pretoria, has resumed broadcasting despite a government request to suspend broadcasts for a week. The chairman of the station's management committee, Dominee [Reverend] Mossie van den Berg, says the insistence by the minister of home affairs, Mr. Danie Schutte, on the temporary cessation of broadcasts, is simply malicious obstruction by the government. He said Radio Pretoria was convinced that it would be granted an extension of its temporary license. An announcement by Mr. Schutte's office regarding the extension of the license at the end of this month was expected on Thursday.

Police Confiscate Weapons From Truck on Namibian Border

MB0311101893 Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 31 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by De Wet Potgieter]

[Text] A smuggling network through which firearms are alleged to have been smuggled from Angola to South Africa has been revealed this week during two raids on the Namibia-South African border and in Upington. Detectives from the SAP's [South African Police] crime information service arrested 11 people and confiscated a large quantity of weapons and ammunition.

The first breakthrough was made early on Tuesday morning. A furniture delivery truck was stopped and inspected at Nakop's Naroegas border gate between South Africa and Namibia. Altogether six AK-47 rifles, six magazines and 39 rounds of ammunition were found and six men taken into custody.

In a followup operation, detectives inspected a truck in Upington with five women on board. They confiscated another 8 AK-47 rifles, a Portuguese G-3 assault rifle, 17 7.65mm cartridges, 53 7.62mm cartridges and 9mm round.

Altogether 15 people were initially arrested by the police, but four Namibians have been released after intensive interrogation. The 11 South Africans—four are believed

to be females—are being detained in terms of security legislation, but will soon appear in Upington's magistrate's court.

It is suspected that the consignment of weapons was destined for the Transkei or the Witwatersrand, but police said they did not want to speculate on the origin of the weapons at this stage.

Details about the raid and the weapons were announced in Upington on Monday by Major Dave Marais of the SAP in Pretoria who had been sent to Upington to lead the investigation. The furniture delivery truck belongs to a Namibian company, but Major Marais would not disclose further details. He said the SAP had waited on the South African side of the border at Nakop until "all the vehicle's wheels were on South African soil." It was then forced to stop and requested to proceed to Upington under police escort.

Major Marais said the furniture truck contained mainly television sets which were destined for a repair shop near Pretoria. The tv sets had been wrapped in blankets and the weapons were found between the tv sets. "The matter is being investigated and we hope to get the assistance of our Namibian colleagues in the matter," he said. He also did not want to release the names of the South Africans who were detained.

Yesterday, the Namibian police would not comment on the weapons.

RAPPORT reported two weeks ago that five South Africans, including four women, had been caught on the Angolan border with automatic weapons which they had exchanged for secondhand clothes. They were arrested at Rundu in Kavango after seven AK-47s, three G-3 rifles, two M 26 hand grenades, 97 AK-47 cartridges, 21 G-3 cartridges and eight AK-47 magazines were found in their possession. The five have already appeared in the Rundu magistrate's court.

Large quantities of automatic weapons, which had been exchanged by deserters from the Angolan forces and from UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] for food and clothing, are in circulation in that starving country.

South African Press Review for 3 November

MB0311114593

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Stability Units in Townships Become 'Explosive Issue'—The presence of the Internal Stability Units, ISU, in the townships "threatens to become an explosive issue," warns a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 3 November. "The ANC [African National Congress] is adamant that the ISU must withdraw; the police are equally insistent that this would condemn the troubled areas to total anarchy." THE STAR suggests

that if allegations of either thuggery or intimidation are founded, "then at the very least the operational function of the ISU should be redefined. It is time for an urgent investigation into the performance of the unit—and into the possibly dangerous consequences of withdrawing it completely. Perhaps this is a job for Judge Goldstone?"

Wrong To Ignore Right Wing—Denis Beckett writes in his "Without Prejudice" column on the same page that "voices as disparate as Joe Slovo, Ken Owen and F. W. de Klerk now project the idea that we should dispense with these [white right] irritants. If we listen to them we will follow Bosnia. It is not an optional extra to have the Inkathas and the Volksfronters [Afrikaner National Front] go the polls, it is essential; and to go the polls they have to have faith in what the polls are about. We can try until the moon turns blue to throw percentages at them; to say 'hey, you're morally bound to abide by the majority verdict'. We can keep saying so, while the radio stations blow up and the presses collapse and the earth gets scorched, but it won't help. Either we give them now a basis upon which they will participate or we spend our lives wishing we lived in Australia. Clearly, however, regional or ethnic states are out of the question. We have to find a win-win way of reconciling the irresistible force and the immovable object, a common South Africanism with minority confidence." "It is not enough to shed the dissidents and push on. It is not enough to search up and down a one-dimensional unitary-vs-federal spectrum looking for the right point: There is no right point on that spectrum."

BUSINESS DAY

Editorial Cautious on PAC-Government Agreement—The talks between government, the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) and its armed wing, the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA) in Harare have produced an agreement which "merits more caution than euphoria," says a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 November. "As the agreement is to try to make more progress at future meetings, nothing has yet changed." "The rejoicing will come when the PAC decides, as the ANC did three years ago, to suspend the armed struggle and negotiate a peaceful settlement." Currently the PAC "is trying to have it both ways, participating in negotiations at Kempton Park while APLA's courageous freedom fighters murder policemen at night and machine gun innocent people in restaurants, hotels and country clubs, intercity buses and churches."

SOWETAN

Government-PAC Decision To Lay Down Arms Hailed—A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 3 November notes the decision by the government and the PAC "to lay down arms after 30 years of war." APLA "agreed to a broad moratorium on violence with the Government, pending further discussions." SOWETAN commends APLA for "taking such a courageous step, particularly as so many of us are still smarting from the killing of children in Transkei by the

South African Defence Force last month. What is most significant is the fact that those sinister outfits that used APLA as a smokescreen to murder innocent people so as to destabilise the process will now be unmasked."

RAPPORT

Mandela Urged To Heed Own Advice—"Over the last few weeks ANC President Nelson Mandela just about warned and threatened everyone in South African politics," notes a page 18 editorial titled "Mandela's Admonitions" in Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans on 31 October. "He threatened Mangosuthu Buthelezi not to try and snatch kwaZulu from the rest of South Africa; the Freedom Alliance not to consider resistance; and President de Klerk not to dare postpone the elections or hold a referendum." The editorial goes on to cite numerous occasions when Mr. Mandela has contradicted himself. "Mr. Mandela warns President de Klerk to be careful, rather than him indulging in some self-searching because—with the exception of the small youth commando which lauds every little crumb of 'positive assurance' from his side—the overwhelming majority of South Africa's First World component remains unimpressed and ill at ease over a future government in which he might have a big say." The editorial advises Mr. Mandela to follow the advice he "so easily hands out to Mr. de Klerk."

BEELD

Warning Against War Talk—"These days are characterized by passionate intensity," notes a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 1 November. "South Africa is in the home stretch of a process which began on 2 February 1990, with the proposed interim constitution and other processes which are being completed to clear the way for the 27 April 1994 election date. It is a time of unparalleled expectation and fear. Most South Africans want the democratic transition to pass in an orderly manner, while others see it as defeat, and enslavement. And this is precisely why there are so many threats of war. Perhaps the belligerent conservatives should think twice before talking war because, in spite of all the weapons at their disposal, they will have to face up to not just millions of people in South Africa, but also to a whole continent and a world which wants a just solution." "The one ray of hope is that there are so many bush summits taking place. This style of negotiation has become the key; dramatic attempts are being made to include everyone," and "the more inclusive, the better." "We remain optimistic that good sense will prevail. South Africa is now so close to a reasonable balance in constitutional formulas that it dare not spoil this chance of a lifetime. The history of other countries in southern Africa tells what happens when people and groups want everything, and virtually all end up losers. We hope that top participants display exceptional insight and responsibility so that South Africa is served, and not the ambitions and egos of leaders."

Angola**Cabinda Governor Says UNITA Strike Imminent**

LD0211180493 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1700 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Angola—The situation in Cabinda is reported to be critical and an outbreak of fighting seems imminent, according to statements by the provincial governor alerting the international community to the situation. There have already been some clashes with the Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces. Our correspondent Paulo Juliao reports:

[Juliao] An outbreak of hostilities is imminent in Cabinda. Provincial Governor Augusto da Silva Tomas is deploying men and equipment in expectation of a major attack:

[Begin Da Silva Tomas recording] The military situation has deteriorated markedly. Since the denunciation by our government some time ago of UNITA and Zairean troop concentrations and movements on the other side of the border with Zaire, there have been infiltrations by subversive groups, and of course minor clashes have already taken place between those groups and our troops deployed in the area. [end recording]

In his statements the Cabinda governor confirmed the participation of the Republic of Zaire in UNITA's war preparations against Cabinda.

Confirms UNITA Troop Movements

MB0311083193 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Cabinda Provincial Governor Augusto Tomas has confirmed that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] troops have been moving along the border with Zaire. He said that some UNITA units have already clashed with regular government army forces.

[Begin Tomas recording] The military situation has been changing. As you know, our government reported some time ago that UNITA and Zairian troops were massing along the border with the Republic of Zaire and that some of those groups were moving. Obviously, those groups have already engaged in small clashes with the forces we have deployed in that area. [end recording]

Governor Augusto Tomas also believes that Zaire collaborates with UNITA in its operations along the border.

[Begin Tomas recording] Well, we are aware—nor it is a secret to anybody—that those groups infiltrate Cabinda Province from Zaire. Unless it is proven that UNITA has a navy, my belief is that no troops have been brought to the coast by boat. They are penetrating from the hinterland, from Zaire. There are people in Cabinda who have family and other ties with people on the other side of the border, both in Zaire and in the Congo. Therefore, our

people go across and have been in direct contact with men serving under UNITA. [end recording]

Asserts Zaire Helps Prepare Offensive

LD0311021093 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 2300 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Excerpts] In Angola, Cabinda Governor Augusto da Silva Tomas says that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] is preparing a large-scale offensive against the province and that it is being assisted by Zaire and by the [Cabindan] independence group FLEC-FAC [expansion unknown]. Paulo Juliao reports:

[Juliao] [passage omitted] I spoke this afternoon with Cabinda Governor Augusto da Silva Tomas, who started by saying that UNITA is preparing its offensive with the help of Zaire and of N'zita Tiago's FLEC-FAC.

[Begin recording] [Tomas] The people of the border areas have confirmed that groups of N'zita Tiago's FLEC-FAC are working as guides and as a buffer for the actions of Jonas Savimbi's UNITA.

[Juliao] Have you any evidence that Zaire is training UNITA troops for an invasion of Cabinda?

[Tomas] Well, we all know. It is no secret that infiltration into Cabinda is made through Zaire.

[Juliao] Have you asked the Zairean Government for an explanation?

[Tomas] Well, our contacts on this matter are with our counterparts in the Lower Zaire region. Well, logically, as you know, Zaire has had several administrations and has a president who is a natural ally and staunch supporter of Jonas Savimbi. But, of course, officially they deny it.

[Juliao] Can you tell me how the Cabinda issue is progressing?

[Tomas] As you know, the government has always maintained that the problem of Cabinda must be resolved through dialogue and [word indistinct] between the government and the Cabindan political forces. [passage omitted]

We are in the process of establishing contacts with those forces. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Cabinda Movement's Cimby To Meet President dos Santos

MB0311075193 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Domingos Cimby, secretary general of the National Union for the Liberation of Cabinda, is in Luanda for talks with President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He said the Cabindan issue is on the right track.

[Begin recording] [Cimby] Moral consensus has been reached, but what we require now is to provide it with a legal basis. That is, the document that has been drafted with the consent of the sides should be signed. The document should have been signed on 8 September, but there was a setback, and again on 18 September. This, however, will be overcome in view of what we have been doing here with the government's understanding. The document will be signed, at least by the majority. All sides have practically agreed with the contents of the document. For us, that is a victory.

[Reporter] On your first visit to Angola you met with His Excellency the President of the republic. Do you intend meeting him this time?

[Cimby] Yes, I do because we intend to brief His Excellency the President of the republic in depth about the peace process that is designed to make us move forward.

[Reporter] Are there new proposals?

[Cimby] Yes, there are.

[Reporter] Would you like to disclose them?

[Cimby] That would be premature and inconsiderate to his excellency the president of the republic because he has not yet seen the proposals. [end recording]

General Staff Reports Renewed UNITA Operations

MB0211204293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] General Staff has reported that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has renewed its military operations against government army positions in Malange, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Moxico, and Cuando Cubango Provinces. Brigadier Joao Manuel Jota says UNITA's aim is to occupy new positions in order to tighten the siege around cities in the aforementioned provinces. In the Northern Front, clashes between government forces and UNITA continue in (Libongos) and Ucuja locations, north of Caxito, Bengo Province. Brig. Jota said isolated UNITA groups have ambushed three civilian vehicles traveling between Cubal and Ganda Districts of Benguela Province, resulting in eight people being killed and 14 others wounded. In Cuanza Sul Province, UNITA attacked a supply convoy on the Sumbe-Gabela road, murdering six civilians. In Cuma location of Huambo Province, FAA put 28 UNITA soldiers out of action following violent clashes. UNITA left on the ground a considerable amount of war materiel. UNITA is still moving its military personnel in Bie Province.

Tanzanian Ambassador Denies Providing Supplies to UNITA

MB3010203693 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] Tanzanian Ambassador to Mozambique Martin Mwakalindile today denied the Angolan Government accusations that planes with Tanzanian registration numbers are providing supplies to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Martin Mwakalindile told Radio Mozambique that the Tanzanian Government could not do such a thing because his country's policy toward Frontline States is clear-cut. The Tanzanian Government could never support Jonas Savimbi's movement.

Air Force Reportedly Bombs Bengo Province Villages

MB0211135793 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party's [MPLA-PT] Air Force continues to decimate defenseless civilians in Bengo Province. On 31 October, a squadron of fighter bombers dropped toxic bombs over the villages of Progresso, Catamba, and Catupa in Ucuja Commune, Dande District. Our correspondent in the province reports:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] MiG-23 fighter bombers in the service of Eduardo dos Santos once again decimated peaceful civilians in the villages of Progresso, Catamba, and Catupa in Ucuja Commune, Dande District on 31 October. A total of 19 fighter bomber flights were carried out in October, killing 46 civilians and wounding 62 others, five seriously with little chance of survival. This was revealed by sources close to the health sector here in Bengo. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

UN's Blondin Beye Returns From Lusaka Talks

MB0211203093 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye returned from Lusaka this evening, saying the talks were not a failure, and that the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] has clarified many issues. He added that in Lusaka the foundation has been laid for the resumption of talks. Blondin Beye did not want to elaborate because secrecy is his main strategy. One thing is certain, however, the UN special representative returned optimistic from Lusaka.

[Begin recording] [Beye] UNITA has clarified its position extensively, following the government's request, but as you know, we have made an agreement with the press. We have not been able to keep the date and place secret, but everything else will remain a secret.

[Unidentified reporter] Do you think UNITA's clarification meets the conditions for the resumption of negotiations?

[Beye] What I can say is that in Lusaka we have laid down the foundations for the negotiating process.

[Reporter] Chief Beye, the Lusaka meeting has been held at the government's request in order for UNITA to clarify the question of updating the Bicesse Accord and the unequivocal acceptance of the election results. What did UNITA clarify concretely?

[Beye] First of all, it is not right to say that the Lusaka meeting was called by the government. It was the government that asked the UN special representative and the observers to meet with UNITA in order to clarify those issues. That is somewhat different. Second, as I have said I cannot give more details on the issue. [end recording]

Assembly Approves Government Draft Law on Oil

MB0311092293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Text] The National Assembly has given the government legislative permission to retain the currency in the banks and to draw up draft laws on oil shares as well as on fiscal, foreign exchange, and customs matters. The National Assembly approved those measures unanimously. It also decided that the government, led by Prime Minister Marcelino Moco, must work to overcome the country's economic and financial crisis as part of the measures in the government's Economic Readjustment Program, notably the need to return money to the banks.

Malawi

Presidential Council Makes Ministerial Appointments

AB0311105293 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The Office of the President and Cabinet in Lilongwe has announced that the Presidential Council has made a number of ministerial appointments with immediate effect. The announcement said: Honorable Gwanda Chakuamba [Phiri—chairman of the Presidential Council] has been appointed minister of home affairs; Honorable Katola Phiri [former minister of health] has been appointed minister of agriculture; Honorable Mfunjo Mwenjasi Mwakikunga [formerly minister of information and tourism] has been appointed minister of forestry and natural resources; Honorable Professor Donton Mkwandawire has been appointed minister of information and tourism; Honorable Pastor Jimmy Alfred Ziyenda has been appointed minister of local government; while Honorable James Chimera has been appointed deputy minister of information and tourism.

[Later in the same cast it is reported: "Mr. (Joe Sikisa Junio) has announced that he has joined the Malawi Congress Party, MCP, the party which, he said, his father and uncle helped to establish under the leadership of His Excellency the life president, Ngwazi [paramount] Dr. Kamuzu Banda. Speaking to MBC, Mr. (Joe Sikisa Junio) made it clear that the decision to join the MCP was his own and that it was influenced by the progress of reforms which had taken place within the MCP. Mr. (Joe Sikisa Junio) said he was ready to serve the MCP in any capacity and to work with all brothers and sisters in the task of building the nation. Meanwhile, the Presidential Council has appointed Honorable Dunduzu Chisiza Junio as minister of youth, sports and culture with immediate effect. This was announced by the Office of the President and Cabinet.]

More on Appointments

MB0311062393 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 3 Nov 93

[From the "London Last Minute" program]

[Text] In Malawi the Presidential Council has conducted a government reshuffle. It has appointed two new ministers and created the Internal Affairs Ministry. The state radio has announced that Presidential Council Chief Gwanda Chakuamba will be responsible for the new ministry. Donton Mkwandawire will take up the information portfolio. The radio further announced that Katola Phiri will take over as agriculture minister from President Banda.

President Kamuzu Banda, who underwent brain surgery about one month ago, now has no ministerial responsibilities whatever. This is happening for the first time since he led Malawi to independence in 1964.

Mozambique

New Italian Commander Views UN Central Force

BR0211161093 Milan IL GIORNALE in Italian 1 Nov 93 p 11

[Unattributed report: "New Commander for Alpine Troops in Mozambique: General Silvio Mazzaroli"]

[Text] Maputo—"The UNOMOZ (UN Mission in Mozambique) is a peace operation, and there is every chance of its remaining so. From this viewpoint no Somali-type problems will arise and I do not think that there will be any cause for friction between the various contingents." These remarks were made to ANSA by General Silvio Mazzaroli, who today replaces General Luigi Fontana as commander of "Operation Albatross" (the Italian mission in Mozambique) and of the UN forces in the central region of the country.

"In any case, it is not a matter of the Italians' autonomy, but a matter of coordination with the forces of the other countries present," Mazzaroli added. His appointment

comes as part of the envisaged rotation of the Italian contingent monitoring the Beira corridor between the Indian Ocean and Zimbabwe. The Alpine troops of the Julia Regiment have gradually been replacing those of the Taurinense Regiment since 10 October.

General Mazzaroli is well acquainted with Mozambique. It was he, as deputy commander of the Cadore Alpine Regiment, who was appointed in February this year (through August) coordinating officer between the command of the UNOMOZ mission in Maputo and the cease-fire monitoring committee comprising the Mozambican Government and the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] armed opposition and presided over by special UN representative Aldo Ajello.

The military situation in Mozambique is calm, but if it were to degenerate, Mazzaroli said, the UNOMOZ command would have to be changed. "Be that as it may," the general said, "any ideas of revenge are not part of our policy, though in the event of an attack our right to self-defense is unquestionable. If anything, the problem is that in the event of an offensive, the response could be totally different: The Italians' conception of respect for human life is very different from that of the Botswanas or the contingent of Bangladeshis, and that could cause an imbalance."

Envoy to UN Voices Concern About Butrus-Ghali's Report

MB3010073293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] UN Security Council Chairman Ronaldo Mota met with Pedro Comissario Afonso, Mozambique ambassador to the United Nations, in New York yesterday. The two men discussed ways to accelerate the drawing up of UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali's report on Mozambique's democratization process. The meeting follows Butrus-Ghali's request on 28 October that the UN Security Council session be postponed. The UN secretary general explained he had not yet finished his report on his visit to Mozambique.

The Mozambican ambassador to the United Nations said in his meeting with Ronaldo Mota that the failure to finish the UN secretary general's report raises legal problems. He noted that the mandate of the UN Operations in Mozambique expires on 31 October.

Military Command Detains Mutinying Soldiers in Dondo

MB3110071393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 31 Oct 93

[Text] Soldiers from the Dondo Political and Military Training Center who led a mutiny last Monday [25 October] have been detained on orders from the Sofala Provincial Military Command. According to Radio Mozambique in Sofala, the soldiers were accused of having used firearms to disturb public order, thus violating Article 56, which deals

with military crimes. The number of detained soldiers is not known. About 200 soldiers took part in the mutiny, demanding payment of salary arrears. They blocked traffic on National Highway 6, which links Beira and Chimoio, firing shots into the air in all directions.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe 'Optimistic' About UNITA-Government Peace Talks

MB0211152193 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Gato Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe says he is optimistic about a peaceful solution to the Angolan conflict through direct negotiations between the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the government of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. He said following the consultative meeting held in Lusaka last week, that it is obvious that negotiations will take place. The Zimbabwe official radio quotes Mugabe, the current leader of the Frontline States, who recently visited Angola at the head of the OAU Ad Hoc Commission, as saying that the Lusaka meeting was an important step aimed at resuming the Angolan peace process. President Robert Mugabe was speaking in Harare on 31 October during a meeting with Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola. Beye briefed the Zimbabwean leader on the progress made in Lusaka. Robert Mugabe urged the two sides not to miss the opportunity to reach an agreement.

APLA Reportedly Demands RSA Deal With Armed Right Wing

MB0211174393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1622 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] Harare Nov 2 SAPA—The Azanian Peoples Liberation Army [APLA] has demanded the South African Government deal with armed right-wing extremists before it suspends the armed struggle. Zimbabwe's ZIANA news agency reports.

APLA made the demand in Monday's talks with a South African Government delegation led by Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel. "That is a cause for concern and we had an in-depth discussion on that issue. We discussed that issue seriously," APLA's military commander Sabelo Phama said in an interview on Tuesday. He said Mr. Kriel had promised to discuss the matter with leaders of the white rightwingers.

Mr. Phama said delegates to the Harare meeting had also discussed what he described as "bush meetings" between the African National Congress and the government. "We told them we want a situation where what comes out is as an outcome of the World Trade Centre (venue of the multi-party negotiations), not as a result of bush meetings," he said. "We don't want to clinch deals that leave others out," Mr. Phama added.

Guinea

Guinea-Bissau Leader Ends Visit With Communiqué

AB0211180593 Conakry Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique de Guinee in French 2200 GMT 30 Oct 93

[Text] To mark the end of his visit to our country, Guinea-Bissau President Joao Bernardo Vieira gave a news conference in Conakry this afternoon in the presence of journalists from national media. Earlier, Ibrahima Sylla, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, had read the communiqué issued [word indistinct]. Marie-Louise Santi has the details:

[Santi] The communiqué mentioned the issues examined by Guinea-Bissau President Vieira and his Guinean counterpart, Lansana Conte, on bilateral cooperation and regional integration, namely the implementation of the decisions relating to free movement of people and goods. The communiqué touched on African problems such as the Liberian conflict and the military coup d'état in Burundi, which resulted in the death of the country's President Melchior Ndadaye. In the international realm, the two heads of state hailed the signing of the peace accords signed between Israel and the PLO. They urged the two sides to strive to make the accords successful to ensure a climate of security and tranquility among the Palestinian and Israeli citizens. The communiqué stressed, in particular, that the Guinea-Bissau and Guinean leaders held fraternal discussions on ways and means of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples. Before leaving our country, the visiting leader conveyed an invitation to his Guinean counterpart to visit Guinea-Bissau. The invitation was accepted and the date for the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

As to the news conference, it centered on issues relating to Guinea-Bissau's economic and sociopolitical life. Answering a question on his possible candidacy for the next elections in his country, President Vieira stated that the choice of his person [words indistinct].

Nigeria

Senators Seek To Impeach Senate President

AB0211114793 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 1 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Although Nigeria's National Assembly has not met for some weeks now, it hasn't taken long for hostilities to break out again at today's resumption of sittings. The two permitted parties, the SDP [Social Democratic Party] and the NRC [National Republican Convention], are divided over the government's plan to hold fresh presidential elections and within the SDP itself there are two factions, one in favor of a rerun, while the other is calling for the installation of Chief Abiola, the presumed

winner of the June election. Rema Shaulu has been watching events in the Senate today, where the Senate President Iyorchia Ayu has been in the hot seat. On the line to Abuja, Josephine Hazely asked him what had been happening.

[Begin recording] [Shaulu] The atmosphere from the beginning was very rowdy. Some people came with placards calling for the removal of the Senate president and immediately the members went on to sit, some members came out with a motion that since the Senate had been given its full powers, it should go ahead to change its leadership so that it can properly begin its work.

[Hazely] Why do members of the Senate want to change the Senate president?

[Shaulu] The senators wanted the Senate president in particular to be removed because of his insistence on the 12 June elections. He has been insisting that the 12 June election should be validated and the person who was said to have won should be given his seat, and the majority of the senators however feel that because the country needs to move forward and the election has been annulled, people should support the interim government and fresh elections should be held so that a new president will be elected and they see the Senate president as serving as a stumbling block on their way to the new elections.

[Hazely] So, who is winning the argument over the impeachment of the Senate president?

[Shaulu] Well, a vote was not allowed, but what happened was that once the motion was given, the Senate president decided that.... [pauses] Somebody raised an objection that the decree which gave the Senate its power was the subject of a court case and so the Senate could not discuss it, and the Senate president ruled in favor of that objection, and immediately after he decided to adjourn the session till tomorrow, but the senators refused to allow this. The room became very rowdy, they started screaming and shouting at each other, and they physically prevented him from leaving the Senate chambers. In fact, as at the moment of talking, he is still being held as sort of a hostage because they will not let him go out of the Senate chambers.

[Hazely] Where is the mace, the symbol of authority, at the moment? Is it with the Senate president?

[Shaulu] Yes, the mace is still in the Senate chambers. It was because the Senate president wanted to go out with it with the sergeant at arms that the senators prevented him. In fact, the senators would have been happy if the Senate president went out alone because they would have asked his deputy to go ahead to preside and they would have impeached him but the Senate president realized the futility of going out without the mace. So, he was going out, adjourning the House formally, and they would not let him go out with the mace. And so, he is still there with the mace, nobody is talking, everybody is sitting there in the Senate chambers. [end recording]

Senate President Removed

AB0211214293 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 2100 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Text] The Senate president and other principal officers of the Senate have been removed from office. Following this development, the Senate had declared vacant the positions of the Senate president, his deputy, the majority and the minority leaders, as well as the majority and minority whips. A Radio Nigeria political correspondent reports that after a heated debate today on a motion on the issue, the former president of the Senate, Dr. Iyorchia Ayu decided to call a for a revision.

In the voting, 35 senators voted in favor while 25 voted against with one abstention. Earlier, Senators Nwafor Chukwuma, Segu Bariveto, and J.K. Umaru, first argued that since the understanding reached on the transitional nature of their appointments was not a resolution of the Senate, the officers should be allowed to retain their positions.

On their part, Senators Konti Bello, Collins Ndu, and Adamu Augie said the Senate had the right to change its leadership at any time. In his valedictory speech, Dr. Ayu thanked his colleagues for giving him and other officers an opportunity to serve the nation.

The Senate has adjourned till Thursday [4 November] when new officers are expected to be elected.

Voters List Update Starts, NEC Appeals for Support

AB0111154093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 0600 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The updating of the voters' register for the forthcoming local government and presidential elections begins throughout the country today. The exercise, which ends on the 14th of the month, is designed to give eligible Nigerians who have lost their voters' cards an opportunity to obtain new ones. [passage omitted]. Already the National Electoral Commission [NEC] has designated 6,927 centers throughout the country as registration units. The commission has, however, empowered resident electoral commissioners to create additional registration centers in wards where population concentration justifies such action.

Meanwhile, the chairman of the National Electoral Commission, Professor Okon Uya, has appealed to Nigerians to make the exercise a success. He was speaking with the director of Radio Nigeria Network News and Programs, Chief Olajele, in Abuja. Professor Uya expressed the hope that the commission would enjoy the support of all Nigerians.

[Begin recording] [Uya] [Words indistinct] making one more sacrifice for your country to move forward, to heal the wounds of the country. From that [words indistinct] I am very optimistic that come November 1, those affected will go out and register. [passage omitted].

[Olajele] Now, what message do you have for other Nigerians who will not be participating in this exercise?

[Uya] Well, the message I have for.... [pauses] Well, there are two categories of Nigerians: One is.... [pauses] There are those who should not bother themselves to go to the polling centers to register....

[Olajele, interrupting] I mean this group of people.

[Uya] That group of people should please go about their normal business because their name is already on the register, they already have their card, and that card is still valid for voting on February 19. That is one group. There is another group of Nigerians who, for one reason or the other, did not take advantage of the registration exercise in May 1992. We know there are. [as heard] Unfortunately, this exercise is not meant for them. So, again, they should please not go out to register. Only the first category I mentioned earlier should go to register. There is yet another group of Nigerians, who have their voters' card, whose names are on the register, but tend to be apathetic because they have lost hope in the elections. My advice to them, my appeal to them, is simple: Please give this NEC, of which I am chairman, a chance to show that elections can be properly conducted without controversy and a president can emerge without controversy. Give us a chance. This is my personal commitment. I took this job as a trust between Nigerian people and myself [words indistinct] similarly motivated.

We have a challenge before us. We will screen the candidates very, very carefully to make sure that whoever emerges, there is no controversy after the elections. We have trained our electoral officers; we have given them guidelines on what to do and what not to do. We are educating the public on the do's and the don'ts of both the registration and the election proper. We have the support of government in what we are doing; and, perhaps most importantly, we have the support of the main contestants in this game. I said earlier, NEC is not contesting any elections—NEC is merely a referee. The contestants are the two political parties, the NRC [National Republican Convention] and the SDP [Social Democratic Party]. We enjoy the support and the cooperation of each party, all the programs we have announced were worked out collectively between the parties and NEC, and approved by government. We enjoy this.... [pauses] I want to appeal to the parties involved to appeal to their own supporters, who are affected, to go out and register and, of course, to go out and vote come February 19. Of course, if you don't vote, the parties cannot win elections. So, my view then is that if all these things are done, and NEC is [words indistinct] the three organs of government [words indistinct] that anybody—government, political parties, and so on—should do its work, I can assure you that we will succeed. So, my plea word is: Please Nigerians, give Uya and his team a chance. [end recording]

Senior officials of the National Electoral Commission have been deployed to various parts of the country to

monitor the exercise. The director of public affairs of NEC, Mr. Stephen Ogbomeka, stated this in an interview with a Network News political correspondent in Abuja. They are made of national electoral commissioners and directors. He said the country had been divided into zones to ensure effective coordination. Mr. Ogbomeka advised members of the public to disregard any publication aimed at misinforming them on the objectives of the exercise.

Already, the two political parties have called on their members and supporters throughout the country to turn out in large numbers for the exercise. The national publicity secretary of the Social Democratic Party, Mr. Amos Idakula, and his counterpart of the National Republican Convention, Mr. Okey Uzoho, made the calls in separate statements in Abuja. They said the exercise required the support of all Nigerians since it will be the first major step towards ensuring free and fair local government and presidential elections in February next year.

Registration Proceeds 'Smoothly'

AB0111215393 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Nov 93

[Excerpts] The updating of the voters' register began throughout the country with reports from across the country that officials of the National Electoral Commission are following the guidelines strictly.

In Benue State, Suleyman Mohamed Kaura, who visited a registration unit in Makurdi, the capital in Gboko, said there is enthusiastic participation by the people. Many eligible voters with existing voter's cards were turned back after they were reminded that the cards were still valid.

Our correspondent also reported that eligible voters who claimed to have been transferred to the state but could not give satisfactory evidence were also not attended to. The state resident electoral commissioner, Mallam Mohamed Salami, and the national electoral commissioner for Benue, Plateau, Taraba, and Kogi states, Ambassador Mike Gbasha, monitored the exercise and visited the Tor Tiv to solicit his support.

In Maiduguri, the Borno State capital, eligible people, particularly girls, who had attained the voting age, were seen in large numbers at the registration units. Our correspondent reports that they were seen presenting evidence that they had attained the age of 18. Addressing newsmen after monitoring the exercise of the 20 ward units in the Maiduguri Metropolitan Council, the state resident electoral commissioner, retired Colonel Obiora Uwakwe, expressed satisfaction with the exercise so far. He attributed the success to publicity given to the exercise by the media.

The updating of the voters' register took off smoothly in Kwara State today. Yusuf Abubakar who visited some

wards headquarters in Ilorin reports that the exercise began without any hitch. [passage omitted]

The chairman of the National Electoral Commission [NEC], Professor Okon Uya, has expressed satisfaction with the commencement of the updating of voters register in all parts of the country. He stated this today after inspecting some registration centers in the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja. Prof. Uya was particularly delighted with the technical arrangements made by the commission.

Speaking later with political correspondent, Gbenga Onoiga, the NEC chairman said reports so far received from other parts of the country were encouraging.

[Begin recording] [Uya] As for now, I am and I think my commissioners, are very satisfied with what we have seen.

[Onoiga] Have you had reports from the other parts of the country on the take off?

[Uya] We are closely monitoring what is happening in other parts of the country. Of course, you know the exercise started this morning. Reports are encouraging but I think it is fair to say that it will take a few days to get a full assessment on what the actual situation is on the ground. But we have not really had any disturbing reports at all from any part of the country. [end recording]

Boycott of Registration Reported

AB0211131893 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 1 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Nigeria's National Electoral Commission is also at the center of political controversy. It has all to do with the start today of a two-week voter registration exercise that is supposed to lead to fresh presidential elections in February, but as you have just heard, several members of the National Assembly are dead set against the idea of a new election, and it is not only the politicians who are unhappy with the new voter registration exercise, as Sola Odunfa reports from Lagos.

[Begin Odunfa recording] There is no evidence that the review of the voters register took off as scheduled in Lagos today. I've been to several wards in the city and in the suburb of Surulere, but I did not see any operating registration center. The Lagos situation is as expected because of the massive support here for Bashorun Moshood Abiola, the assumed winner of the annulled presidential election held in June. The local executive committee of the SDP [Social Democratic Party], which dominates the state, and the human rights group, Campaign for Democracy, are leading the campaign against the fresh election fixed for next February.

The situation is the same in neighboring Ogun, home state of Bashorun Abiola, where the state government is

in opposition to another presidential election. The state branch of the Nigeria Labor Congress at the weekend urged workers there not only to shun the review exercise but also to decline any job offer by the electoral commission in connection with the review. The National Association of Nigeria Students has threatened to mobilize students nationwide to disrupt activities leading to the fresh presidential election.

The NRC [National Republican Convention] is all for the new election. It has urged its members and supporters to cooperate to make it a success. On the other hand, the national leadership of the SDP is being put to the test by the register review. The leadership is pitted against local executives in key SDP states, who say they still stand by the 12 June election. [end recording]

President States Conditions for Reviewing NEC Composition

AB0311100593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 2 Nov 93

[Excerpt] The Federal Government will review the composition of the National Electoral Commission [NEC] if any specific complaint, wrongdoing, or case of partisanship is proved against any member of the commission. The head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, gave this assurance in Abuja when he received the delegation of the Social Democratic Party [SDP] Middle Belt Forum. State House correspondent, Mohamed Kudu Abubakar, reports.

[Begin recording] The head of state, who says the Federal Government wants Nigerians to have confidence in all arms of government, explained that any action taken against wrongdoing is part of government's fight against corruption and indiscipline. Chief Shonekan spoke on the separation of powers in all democracies and assured that the Federal Government is trying to practice this principle as part of the learning process of the nation's political system. The head of state, who spoke on the need for the reexamination of what he called the Nigerian problem, wondered why other nations, who are Nigeria's contemporaries at independence and without as much resources, are now far ahead of the country in terms of development.

Chief Solomon Lar, who led the SDP Middle Belt Forum delegation, read the forum's communique of a meeting it held in Jos recently. They demanded for a total review of the National Electoral Commission and the separation

of the presidential and local government elections. Members of the SDP Middle Belt Forum also restated their stand on 12 June and called for a review of the mandate, character, and composition of the Interim National Government. Chief Solomon Lar, who was the civilian governor of Plateau State, spoke of the forum's firm opposition to moves to change the leadership of the National Assembly and condemned persons opposing dialogue on the current political situation. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Togo

Bomb Explodes in Lome, Four Injured

AB0311103593 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 0730 GMT 3 Nov 93

[Text] Violence has resurged in Togo with the explosion of a bomb in Lome, the capital, yesterday. Less than a week after a bomb went off a few meters away from the residence of the minister of territorial administration and security, another bomb attack was perpetrated in Lome yesterday evening against a high school in a ward not far from the Ghanaian border. Olabide da Cruz has the details from Lome:

[Begin recording] Four people are injured, two of them seriously. Among them is a child whose leg was severely injured, while a 25-year-old had his genitals very seriously injured. Another victim had one of his arms seriously damaged. They were all admitted to a clinic, where the doctors have stated that their lives are not in danger.

The four victims, who live in the Nyekonakpoe District of the city, a few meters away from the Ghanaian border, were walking past the high school around 1950 GMT when they were surprised by the explosion of a bomb planted against one of the enclosing walls of the school building. The explosion left a 60-cm hole in the wall and broke roofing tiles. The impact, which caused many holes in a wall across the street, shows that it was a powerful bomb which may have been locally made. Security forces have no suspects, and no one has claimed responsibility for the attack.

According to witnesses, the attack, which occurred a few hours after the beginning of the 1993-1994 academic year, was intended to discourage students who returned to school in large numbers despite the serious economic crisis affecting Togo. The attack occurred less than one week after another bomb attack not far from the residence of the minister of territorial administration and security. There were no victims in that attack. [end recording]

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